Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER suggested that so far as local subjects were concerned, only the movers ought to be permitted to speak and Government might give their replies immediately thereafter, so that better progress could be made in the disposal of business.

The PRESIDENT announced that he had no objection to extending the programme by a day and added that with the full co-operation of the House, much more business could certainly be transacted.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*contd.*

Speaking on the budget, **Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA** urged the need for more liberal provision for the improvement of Bangalore City. At the outset, he explained by means of the following statistics the very large contribution that was being made by the City of Bangalore to the general revenues of the State through various sources :—

	Rs.
Power and Lighting ...	25,77,000
Income tax, Registration fees, Court-fees, Entertainment tax, Vehicle tax, Abkari revenue, etc.	80,00,000

He complained that in spite of such a large contribution, the Bangalore City was not deriving a proportionate help from the Government. A good part of the city's contribution seemed to be expended on improvements in minor municipalities and on industrial undertakings like the Iron Works, etc. The city municipality alone was paying Rs. 1½ lakhs for street lighting and Rs. 9,60,000 for water. It was being represented to Government time and again by the municipality that the payments made under these two heads were very heavy. Since Government would be getting a large amount of extra revenue during the budget year, he prayed for early relief being extended to the municipality, seeing that it had been contributing Rs. 66 lakhs annually to the State revenues. He also thought that if the jurisdiction over water supply was handed over to the municipality, they would be able to increase the free allowance to house connections from 3,000 to 6,000 gallons. As the municipality had the requisite staff for supervision, the salaries of the Executive Engineer, the Range Officer, etc., now borne on the staff of the Water Supply Department could be saved. The municipality would also be prepared to conform to all the terms of the agreement entered into between the Government of Mysore and the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, in respect of water supply. If this step did not commend itself to Government, he urged that at least the contribution from the city municipality on account of water supply be reduced by Rs. 2 lakhs.

Under Public Improvements, Bangalore City came in only for an allotment of Rs. 3·45 lakhs. The city richly deserved all modern amenities as many people from all parts of the State and outside were settling down in it and many more were visiting it periodically. Though vast improvements had been effected in respect of the more important roads and of lay-out of parks and extensions, etc., in recent years, the slums of the city still remained in want of proper roads, sanitation, and drainage. Certain acquisition proceedings were pending for a long number of years on account of paucity of funds. Considering all these, he prayed that at least one-half the cost of the underground drainage scheme might be met by the Government specially in view of the fact that the municipality was paying a very large amount of money in the shape of interest on loans granted to it by Government for this and other allied schemes.

Proceeding, the member pleaded, on behalf of the merchant classes who were hard hit as a result of continued trade depression, for the creation of better credit facilities in co-operative institutions and for effecting substantial reductions in the interest rates charged by those institutions and also for preventing them from charging penal rates.

In regard to primary education, he represented that there was a pressing need for increased accommodation and for additional teachers and prayed that the grant be raised from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 70,000.

The present grant of Rs. 2,32,000 under Public Health for the whole State needed to be enhanced by another Rs. 8,000 so that necessary precautions might be taken against outbreak of epidemics.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 2,04,000 made for the Victoria Hospital, he pointed out the necessity of adding two extra wards as adjuncts to the VI and Fever Wards at a cost of about Rs. 10,000.

He regretted that the Vani Vilas Hospital was not working satisfactorily. The medical officer thereof was also in charge of the medical school, with the result that the required amount of attention was not being paid to patients attending the hospital. This officer was rarely available to the out-patients even on the days notified for the purpose. Poorer patients, at any rate, were not at all cared for by the medical officer. If this state of affairs could not be improved otherwise, he suggested that, in public interests, the present medical officer might be transferred from that hospital.

The member next referred to the problem of unemployment in the State and prayed that as many unemployed young men as possible be absorbed in the various new industries started under Government patronage. There was an apprehension in the public mind that with the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner, the Central Recruitment Board might be done away with. He urged for its retention so that the interests of the backward communities might continue to be safeguarded.

He next pleaded for the installation of a radio receiving set in the Silver Jubilee Park in Bangalore City.

In regard to benches of honorary magistrates, he was of opinion that equity required that all the three magistrates in Bangalore City should be paid some suitable honorarium instead of only the Chairman as at present.

In conclusion, he prayed for special patronage to the members of the Yadhava community in the shape of nomination as probationers, in consideration of the fact that that community had played a noble part in the history of Mysore in the past.

Mr. G. MALLANNA also congratulated the Government on having been able to produce a surplus Budget. The income which was only Rs. 338 lakhs in the year 1925, had risen to Rs. 439 lakhs in 1940. This was a happy augury for the future. He was glad to note that the assets were also quite sound. The speaker was anxious that the income from the Gold Mining Company, details regarding which had not been shown in the budget, must be utilised mainly for industrial purposes. Improvement of village industries was of utmost importance, and Government should see that there was an industry established for every 10 miles. It was not a good policy to centralise industries in particular places as was being done at present. He requested that a special officer be appointed to investigate what local industries were possible of development and which were the most suitable places for starting such industries and to send up a report to Government and encourage people to start such industries. Such a course would normally secure industrial progress in the State and also provide employment to local people in their own localities.

Continuing, the speaker said that all along there was an agitation that as Badravathi Iron Works was not working on profitable lines and was a source of heavy loss to Government, it should be closed down. What the Government had done was quite contrary to the representations made by the members of the House. Government had not only not closed down the works but kept it working and had sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for that concern in the current year's budget with another Rs. 2 lakhs for providing amenities to the workers employed in the works.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU explained that Rs. 2 lakhs were not intended purely for amenities but also for building houses.

Mr. G. MALLANNA stated that to that extent the grant for other deserving causes had been reduced. When the concern was not yielding any profits, he did not see why amenities to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs should be provided.

These things might be thought of after the concern began to pay.

The speaker then thanked the Government for providing liberal grants for the several irrigational works in the State. Referring to the Agricultural Department, he complained that the department had only two tractors for the whole State and that it was not enough. If the raiyats applied for the tractor in November, they got it only in the following February or March when the land could not be easily tilled. It was not known who was responsible for supplying the tractors. Also, the tractors would not be sent until the charges for their use were remitted in advance. It was very difficult for the raiyats to pay for the tractors in advance. They were prepared to pay the amount in instalments after the crop was reaped. The department might obtain *mutchalikas* to this effect from the raiyats and supply the tractors in time.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU suggested that such of those as were unable to pay in advance might obtain takavi loans.

Mr. G. MALLANNA replied that that made no difference whatever because instead of giving a bond to the Revenue Department, they had to give a *mutchalika* to the Agricultural Department.

The DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE (Mr. T. G. Rama Iyer) said it was not correct to say that there was great delay in supplying tractors as was stated by the member. They were being supplied within 15 or 20 days from the date of application for the same, provided the charges were remitted in advance. It was only reasonable that those who paid the money in advance should be given preference over others.

Mr. G. MALLANNA stated that it was generally big landlords who required tractors ; and he did not see any reason why the department should not trust such people to make prompt payments.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER replied that the department had bitter experiences about loan recoveries in the past and that some of the advances made during the time of Dr. Coleman had not been recovered yet. Such defaults would not only bring a bad name to the department, but would also result in heavy losses to Government. That was the reason why the department hesitated to allow credit.

Referring next to the Education Department, **Mr. MALLANNA** said that it was regrettable that according to the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, the Government did not take over the management of primary education in places where the local education authorities failed to discharge their responsibilities. Instead of that, they shifted the entire responsibility on the local bodies themselves. He requested that Government might be pleased to do all in their power to improve elementary education in the State.

Regarding University Education, the speaker was anxious that, following the examples of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the students and Professors of Mysore University also should have a distinguishing style and dress peculiar to their University, so that wherever they went others might be able to easily recognise them as belonging to the University of Mysore.

The speaker was not, however, in favour of Scout training in the State, because it could be classed neither as civil nor military enterprise. Taking into consideration the changed conditions, he suggested that drill and military training must be made compulsory in High Schools and Colleges, and that the amount of Rs. 35,000 sanctioned for the Scout Movement might be transferred for purposes of military training.

At present Kannada was the medium of instruction in High Schools. But the one difficulty that was being experienced was that some of the Kannada equivalents to English terms were too technical and could not be easily remembered by the students.

Regarding middle schools in the State, the speaker suggested that as the demand for more and more middle schools in the rural parts was very large, the question of starting aided institutions as in the case of high schools, might be examined by the Director of Public Instruction. Such an arrangement might help to meet the demand for middle schools to a great extent in the Panchayet areas.

Dealing next with the Electrical Department, **Mr. MALLANNA** pointed

out that the minimum rate of Rs. 1-11-0 that was being charged for electric lights, was unjustifiable and should be discontinued, the consumers being charged only to the extent of actual consumption. He also added that the rate of 4 annas per unit was high and should be reduced.

Referring to the Police Department, the speaker pointed out that many outposts were removed during the time of Mr. Hamilton and that it had resulted in much handicap to the people living in the villages as they had no police assistance whatever. The people had to go to the taluk headquarters to lodge complaints and police help had to come all the way from the taluk headquarters. At that rate there was no security in the villages at all. As a result of this, well-to-do and respectable people were hesitating to live in the villages. "Back to the Villages" was the cry of the present day and it could not be satisfied if life and property in the villages were not made secure.

Referring to *takrar taktas* he represented that their number was steadily on the increase as was evidenced by the large revenue derived by Government thereby. In this connection he brought to notice that shanbhogs and patels were being detained for days together out of their headquarters on account of *jamabandi* and made to meet their own personal expenses. The village officers being too poor to meet the expenses, naturally tried to find their own methods of recouping the same. The raiyats were asked to contribute towards the expenses and against all those who refused to contribute, the village officials promptly filed *takrar taktas*. The necessary relief to the raiyats would become available only if the jamabandi officers made it a point to inspect all the lands in question with a view to verifying that all the reported cases were genuine; and it would be a wholesome thing if the Government insisted that every Deputy Commissioner should examine such cases in at least 5 villages every year.

Referring to the difficulties of third class passengers on the State Railway, **Mr. MALLANNA** suggested that the heavy rush of passengers in the compartments and the consequent inconveniences to the passengers might be avoided if the booking clerk issuing the tickets kept the Station Master informed of the number of tickets issued so that he might cause extra carriages to be attached to the trains if necessary.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA also joined otehers in congratulating the Government on framing a surplus budget which was really better than its predecessors for the past 10 years. It was really very good of the Government to have set apart, the income of Rs. 26 lakhs expected from the gold duty for irrigational development, intervillage communications, and industrial progress of the State.

There were, however, one or two points which he wanted to mention. Though the financial position was much better than last year, Government had withdrawn a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs from the reserves. In spite of this and also of the fact that the windfall from gold duty was as much as Rs. 26 lakhs, the surplus shown was only Rs. 95,000. This was not quite satisfactory. According to the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, to discharge the 3 per cent loan, the Government had raised a fresh loan of Rs. 73 lakhs. He was surprised to find as to why that item did not find a place under the head "Liabilities" on page 3 of the Memorandum. He was also disappointed to find that no contributions had been made to the two special reserve funds which the Retrenchment Committee of 1931 recommended in paragraphs 34 and 35 of their report, as in the previous years.

Referring to land revenue, the speaker regretted to find that there was a fall under this head to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs as compared with the figures of the current year. One of the important reasons for this seemed to him to be that since 1933-34 the economic condition of the agriculturist was going from bad to worse and they could not pay even the Kandayam due to Government and their lands were being auctioned. He was of opinion that if only the concessions asked for the other day regarding the restoration of the *kathe* on payment of

one half the arrears, was sanctioned, many of the forfeited lands would be brought under cultivation. Government could easily make an income of at least Rs. 3 lakhs more from this source.

The speaker was sorry to find that the sales of sandal oil outside India were falling year after year. Government would do well to discover ways and means of improving the revenue under this head. He also suggested that it was desirable to indicate in the future budgets the actual cost of wood supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory for distillation. At present this was being done in the case of sales to private individuals. With a view to give an idea to the public as to the value of wood supplied to the Factory, that figure also might be included in the budget.

Referring to Middle School Education, **Mr. RAMAPPA** requested that English teachers should be attached to upper primary boys' schools so that the pupils might appear for the English Lower Secondary examination. In Kyalnur for example this had been done and as a result thereof 9 boys had just passed out of that school. If the same scheme was adopted in all cases, better results could be achieved without much cost and middle school education would spread to a larger extent.

Referring to District Board roads, the speaker regretted that more than one-half of the revenue of the District Boards was being utilised for road maintenance only. The income from toll-gates, etc., which was formerly accruing to the District Boards, was now accruing to Government, and the District Boards were also not getting any share of the petrol tax revenue. In these circumstances he requested that wherever District Board roads were in excess of 50 miles' length, Government should take them over and maintain them as State fund roads.

The member then brought to notice that in the interest of Village Panchayet funds, regular periodical audit of the panchayet accounts was very necessary. For want of proper check at present, a fair percentage of money was being either lost or misappropriated. The audit expenses could easily be charged to the panchayets themselves. With the appointment of an auditor, the chairmen of village panchayets could also be safely entrusted with larger powers.

In several of the hospitals, at any rate in rural parts, even bandage cloth was not available specially in the latter part of the year. At the same time, some others would have surplus stocks. He therefore suggested that such of those institutions as had surplus stocks, should report the fact to the District Medical Officers so that any quantities required by the others might be transferred to them.

Finally he referred to the work of the Agricultural Department, and suggested that the system of experimental plots, which were started 2 years before, on the speaker's own suggestion, be extended to all parts of the State.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. A. N. Raghavachar), replying to the points raised by the previous speaker, stated that there were some apparent misapprehensions on the part of the speaker. Referring to the criticism that certain loan figures were not included under "Liabilities" in the Memorandum, he said that the receipt of Rs. 73 lakhs on account of the 3 per cent loan during 1938-39 had been referred to in para 14 of the Memorandum and all the figures shown in 1938-39 had also been included in the opening balance for the year 1939-40 on page 41. As regards the other point about reserves he assured the member that there was no drawing upon them, but that the drawings for irrigation purposes for which an Irrigation Development Fund had been specially constituted were shown in the budget and that this fund had certainly been included under "Other Funds." As regards the complaint about the utilising of reserves and not making any contribution for the two reserves recommended by the Recruitment Committee of 1931, this question as well as the question of institution of Parts I and II of the Budget, and the principles governing contributions to be made

from Part I and Part II to the reserves, had been discussed several times in the past in the Legislative Council. Opinion was almost unanimous that since a large sum of money was being released for purposes of Part I which required extra funds to meet the increasing demands for the nation-building departments and Part II was not expected to show deficit at any time, even eventually, no separate reserve from Part II was necessary at present. As regards contribution from Part I, the member had also to bear in mind that such contributions would be possible only if Part I could be automatically balanced after meeting the requirements of the year. At any rate, just at present there was no immediacy for the creation of these special reserves as suggested, but if later on it became necessary to constitute such reserves, Government would certainly be prepared to consider the question.

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG congratulated the Government on presenting before the House a prosperity Budget providing adequate grants for most of the nation-building departments, without proposing any extra burden on the raiyats. Mysore was known to be purely an agricultural country, but now it was also an industrial country. The assets and liabilities statement relating to the State was also very satisfactory. But regarding treasury bills and temporary cash balances which were said to be in London Banks, the speaker was anxious about their future safety owing to the present international situation, and hoped that Government would make sure about them. He was very much satisfied with the rapidity with which industries were developing in the State, a feature which had elicited appreciation even from outside India. "Economy in expenditure was in effect an addition to revenue," and in this view, the raw materials available in the State must be made the best use of with the object of avoiding unnecessary expenditure incurred on obtaining raw materials from outside. The industrial concerns must work at as low a cost as possible so that the cost of manufactured articles might be cheap. Experienced officers must be selected and deputed to purchase raw materials available in different industrial areas to the best advantage.

Regarding advertisements relating to the several industrial concerns, the speaker remarked that in many cases indiscrete advertisement was going on. He felt that a good deal of money might be saved if only this was done in proper places and on proper occasions. He was sorry to say that some of the industrial concerns in the State such as the Central Industrial Workshop, the Porcelain Factory, etc., were not bringing any income at all. It was already 10 months since the European war broke out and it was really surprising that even in that long interval the concerns did not make any profits. He therefore requested that none but the most competent and experienced officers be placed at the head of the various industrial concerns.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated, with reference to the last point that certain industrial concerns like the Bitumen plants at Bangalore and Hassan, and the Central Industrial Workshop, were not meant to yield profits. They were intended more as service factories. Their products were being supplied to Government departments practically at cost price, so that the question of profits did not arise.

Continuing, **Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG** said that in the University Colleges in the State, there were no Muslim Professors or Assistant Professors. Even at the previous Senate Meeting the Vice-Chancellor had been pleased to give the assurance that, if only suitable men were available, they might certainly be appointed in the Colleges and that nobody intended otherwise. The speaker was very grateful to the Vice-Chancellor for that assurance, and prayed that in the two Intermediate Colleges which were about to be opened, at Shimoga and Tumkur, due chances might be given to Muslim candidates.

Even if very highly qualified men were not available, he requested that Government might be pleased to give chances to the best available men and also help others with the necessary

facilities for qualifying themselves better within a reasonable time.

He then repeated a representation already made in the House about a year earlier, *viz.*, that there was not enough accommodation for all the boys studying in the middle school in Sultanpet, Bangalore City. The Secretary to Government, General Department, had been pleased to state on a former occasion that the question would be looked into but the speaker was sorry that nothing had been done in the matter. There was not even standing accommodation for the pupils and it was most necessary to provide extra accommodation immediately.

Speaking of primary education, he was thankful that Government were spending a good deal on it, but he was sorry to find that primary schools for Muslim boys and girls were generally not located amidst proper surroundings. There was no proper ventilation at all in the school rooms and the furniture was too inadequate. He requested Government to improve the conditions of the said schools in all these respects.

Regarding Medical Department, Government were spending nearly Rs. 17 lakhs on the numerous hospitals and dispensaries in the State, and all that expenditure was thoroughly justified by the service rendered by those institutions. In this connection he was tempted to mention the good work turned out by the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore and to point out that the State could turn that work to very great practical benefit to the people. It was well-known that Ayurvedic and Unani medicines were not only very efficacious but also considerably cheaper than foreign drugs so that the former were within the reach of even the poorest men. Unfortunately however, proper encouragement was not being given to Pandits and Hakims so that the poorer patients were being denied the benefits of cheap and effective medicines. He appealed to the Government to kindly increase the allotment for the purchase of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines.

Regarding the Income-tax Department, the speaker said that it was no doubt one of the departments which fetched increasing revenue to the Government. He was however afraid that much more was legitimately due but was not actually derived by the Government. For example, many foreigners had come to Mysore, were doing business and making huge profits, but were probably not contributing the due amounts in the shape of income-tax. Again, most of them maintained accounts in Gujerati or Marvari languages. The speaker learnt with regret that a certain Parsi official attached to the Income-tax Department on the ground that he had specialised in such accounts, was not in the department now. The speaker was anxious that Government must take proper steps to see that no part of the income legitimately due to the Government was foregone.

Speaking of the Police Department, the speaker felt that police officials were perhaps slow to take action on complaints received. He suggested that they might be instructed to be more vigilant and quick. Referring to the desirability of nipping every trouble in the bud, he remarked that the recent disturbance in Harihar might perhaps have been averted by timely action. He added that, even in a place like Bangalore City poor people applying for police help in emergent cases were being directed from one place to another with the result that timely help was never available. He requested that some effective action should be taken to put an end to this kind of inconvenience to the general public.

Referring to the Co-operative Department, he was sorry that a certain member had remarked that it was not of much practical benefit to the poorer people. The speaker was in a position to assert that, but for that department, many poor people would have become prey to foreign money-lenders and been utterly ruined. Of course if a person borrowed from co-operative institutions but failed to repay instalments or interest in time, he might be proceeded against, but no one who was regular in his account would have anything to fear from or complain against the department. There was no doubt that Co-operative Societies and Banks

were a boon to poor people, and the speaker requested that Government must give them every possible facility for rendering service.

The speaker was not a little surprised that some of the members should be complaining against the alleged liberal grants to the cities. He would remind all such members that the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were like the two eyes of the State and that it would be a mistake to think that all the money spent on those two cities was meant for the benefit and enjoyment of only the residents thereof. People from all parts of the State were coming to the cities frequently and enjoying the various amenities available therein. The expenditure on the cities being thus justified from a provincial point of view, the member concluded with an appeal that the grant to the Bangalore City Municipality in connection with its water supply scheme be kindly increased, not only once and immediately, but also from time to time.

Mr. B. L. BYANNA thanked the previous speaker for championing the cause of city municipalities in general and the Bangalore City Municipality in particular and pleading for larger grants to them.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA felt glad that the industrial concerns in the State were working satisfactorily. He said that the Badanval Khadi Centre was making rapid progress and requested that more liberal grants be made available for the Centre as the number of weavers employed had increased and the work that was being turned out was decidedly of a much better quality than before.

He was of opinion that takavi loans should not be allowed to fall into arrear and that every attempt should be made to recover them as and when each instalment fell due.

He requested that, as promised by Government on a previous occasion, municipalities themselves be empowered to collect all municipal tolls as the present system of selling the right of collection by auction had resulted in hardship to the public, particularly in the Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud municipalities.

He brought to notice that representatives from Gundlupet Taluk had long been praying for irrigation facilities in the taluk. It was rumoured that an anicut was going to be constructed somewhere in Heggaddevankote Taluk. Even if it was so, he did not know how far that would help irrigation in Gundlupet Taluk. An anicut in the former taluk was no doubt necessary, but he would specially request that separate irrigation facilities be created for the latter taluk.

According to the Government of Mysore Act of 1940, the number of seats in the Representative Assembly showed a substantial increase over the existing strength of that House. But the Gundlupet Municipality had not the fortune, despite due qualifications, of being granted even one seat. He urged that this omission be supplied well in time before the fresh elections.

He then requested that suitable action be taken against all those polling officers whose conduct in connection with certain elections had been brought to light in the course of the discussion on certain interpellations at the present session of the House.

Lastly, he prayed that congestion in third class railway carriages be relieved without further delay and that all third class compartments be fitted up with fans.

Mr. Khaji SYED YUSUF SAHIB thanked the Government for presenting a surplus budget Before the House. He pointed out that one redeeming feature of the budget was that the surplus was the result, not of any extra taxation on the poor, as in Madras and some other British Indian provinces, but without taxing the people further. Another welcome feature was that this surplus had been arrived at after providing larger grants for the nation-building departments. Extra receipts were anticipated under both mining revenue and income-tax, and these were items to be derived generally from the rich—mostly companies—and not from the poor.

As regards the large decrease under XIII Miscellaneous, it had been stated that that was chiefly due to the absence of any credit during the budget year under "Gain on sale of securities"

against Rs. 4 lakhs odd realised during the current year. He was of opinion that purchase and sale of gilt-edged securities must form a regular part of the financial operations of Government so as to earn some extra revenue to the Government.

He next thanked the Government for providing Rs. 4 lakhs as the nucleus of a separate Inter-village Roads Fund, and for providing liberal grants under other heads also, such as Medical, Irrigation, Education and Public Improvements. Coming as he did from rural parts, he was specially grateful to Government as the residents of those parts would be greatly benefited by those liberal allotments.

The speaker was glad that in addition to improved revenue, the budget disclosed that as a result of careful resource operations by the Government, the expenditure under interest also had decreased considerably. While the interest charges were as high as Rs.60·55 lakhs in 1934-35, they were expected to come down to Rs. 52·09 lakhs in the budget year. Even out of the said Rs. 52·09 lakhs, interest on debt was only Rs. 32·01 lakhs, the balance representing the interest on other obligations. This position was sufficient to give the lie direct to the charge levelled by certain interested persons that the debt position of the State was not quite satisfactory.

He rejoiced to find that as large a revenue as one crore of rupees had been estimated from productive works.

As regards education, he was sorry to see that the full sanctioned grants were not being fully utilised. In the previous year, for instance, a certain amount of grant had been sanctioned for opening new schools and appointing trained teachers. But neither new schools were opened nor additional teachers were appointed or sent out for training. He requested that allotments pertaining to education should never be allowed to lapse and that the department should be instructed to see that they were fully utilised for the purposes for which they were meant.

He was glad to hear from the Director of Public Instruction that he would be submitting proposals to Government in regard to the improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers in middle and primary schools. In that connection the speaker hoped that a pay of at least Rs. 20 would be given to every primary school teacher. The Elementary Education Committee had pointed out the source wherefrom the extra expenditure entailed by the re-organisation could be met. He requested Government to take action to implement the recommendations submitted by that committee.

In this connection, he observed that he could not quite understand the policy of Government in the matter of levying education cess from people in rural parts, leaving the urban population free. It was unfair that the residents of urban areas should be deriving full educational amenities without contributing a pie therefor while the rural population who contributed most of the revenue from the education cess were deriving practically no benefit. Sometime before it had been proposed to levy an education cess in urban parts up to a maximum of 2 annas, but he did not know what had become of that proposal. If only that proposal had been given effect to, education would have made rapid progress by now.

Coming back to the subject of middle school education, he thought that the sum of Rs. 8,000 provided in the budget for opening new schools was inadequate and required to be enhanced. Secondly, how many new schools would be opened had not been mentioned. He requested that information on that point be given in the future budgets.

As regards scholarships in general and Mahomedan scholarships in particular, he pointed out that the grant had remained stationary for many years although it was common knowledge that the number of pupils and also of schools was on the increase from year to year. He urged that the grant be substantially enhanced.

He brought to notice that so many as 50 Mahomedan students had been refused accommodation in the Kolar Middle School. At this rate, he did not know how it would be possible for the backward classes to get the benefits of education. The local *Anjuman* was providing

slates, books, etc., as a result of which many pupils were being induced to attend school. But there were not sufficient seats available in the school. Even in primary schools in the district, the accommodation was anything but adequate. He requested that provision be made for accommodating all the pupils seeking admission both in primary and in middle schools.

As regards public health, he pointed out that although increased grants were being provided every year, people were not getting a proportionate benefit thereby. In Dodballapur particularly, the position was disheartening for about 2 years now. Being subjected to malaria and other fell diseases, people had lost their power of resistance. If in the previous year their condition was bad, in the current year it was worse. It seemed to him that sufficient preventive or precautionary measures were not being taken by the department. Curative measures were also inadequate. In Mudigere and Goribidnur, for example, leprosy was steadily on the increase; it had not been prevented. He did not know how any department of public health could justify itself if not by preventing such diseases. He was afraid that in other parts of the State also, the health of the people was not all that could be desired. He requested the department to evince greater interest in its work and take both preventive and curative measures in time so that people might be healthy and happy.

The Medical Department, however, had left an impression on the minds of the general public by giving a very good account of itself. The doctors had come to realise that their mission was to relieve the sufferings of humanity and this was really very much in evidence. For this, the speaker felt, every one had to thank the Government and in particular the present Senior Surgeon.

While on this subject, the member wished to point out that expenditure on medical aid in Mysore compared very favourably with that in any province of British India, from the point of view either of population or of area. This would be evident from a study of the available statistics. Nowhere else in India did so much medical facility exist as in Mysore. In the face of these hard facts, he was at a loss to understand why in season and out of season the Congress agitators were harping on the same tune that expenditure under "Medical" was inadequate and so on. No doubt, from certain places, of late, there were complaints that the medicines supplied were inadequate; but that was a thing which could easily be rectified. With this object in view, the member requested that the allotment for purchase of medicines be increased by at least Rs. 10,000.

He next pointed out that it was not possible to know from the budget estimates whether the Government were making a profit or incurring a loss from the sandalwood industry. While sandalwood collection was under the control of the Forest Department, the sandal oil factory was under the control of the Industrial Department. That was one difficulty in itself. Secondly, the figures relating to the realisations from sales of sandal oil were no doubt shown in the budget; but details such as the quantity of sandalwood received and the quantity of oil extracted, and the quantities sold and the net realisations therefrom were not ascertainable at all. It would be a very useful thing if these details also could be made available.

The member then referred to the hospital at Kolar and said that there was only one lady doctor attached to it. The number of *gosha* patients attending the hospital was very large and he therefore requested that one more lady doctor be provided for it as well as a few additional nurses.

He next requested that the scholarships provided for University students be classified according to communities, as in the case of scholarships in high and middle schools, so that as far as possible each community or group of communities may have a few of them.

There was not even one Muslim professor or assistant professor among the University staff. The Vice-Chancellor had been pleased to promise that if qualified candidates were available, they could be appointed. There were two

such candidates available immediately and the member requested that they be appointed in the very next vacancies.

Mr. K. N. PUTTANNA said that he would not speak on the surplus nature of the budget as that aspect had been dwelt upon already by previous speakers. He would point out certain other minor matters which were being made much of by agitators so that a bad impression about the Government was being created in the minds of the villagers. For instance, *takrar takta* fines were being levied for unauthorised cultivation on lands resumed to Government for default in payment of land assessment. Once the lands were declared resumed, no objection could be raised to levying fine in cases of unauthorised cultivation. But the point for consideration was whether, on account of default in payment of assessment by one out of a number of joint-holders, the entire land should be resumed resulting in all the other joint-holders, all of whom might have paid the assessment, being prevented from cultivating their respective portions. Obviously, such a procedure would be unjust. After all, the amount that Government were getting in the shape of *takrar takta* fines was very small, while the difficulties created for the joint-holders by the said procedure were very great. First, they would be prevented from raising crops on their own lands and securing for themselves and families the necessary means of livelihood for a full year. Secondly, lands shown in *takrar taktas* were not entitled to remission and that would be another just grievance. Thirdly, the other joint-holders would not be able, even in the most necessitous circumstances, to raise loans from banks, on the mortgage of the lands, for the reason that the entire *khathe* would have been resumed by Government even though only one of the joint *khathedars* might have committed default. These inconveniences and hardships to people were made capital of by the agitators for stirring up discontent against Government.

Another complaint in the villages was about the difficulty in respect of grazing of cattle. While in Madras, after the advent of Congress government, grazing fee was being collected only once a year, in Mysore it was being collected twice, in contravention of rules and orders,—once at the time of auctioning grazing rights and again in summer when the cattle were obliged to graze in the forests for want of fodder within the village limits. The member requested Government to redress this complaint.

He then pleaded for the improvement of the pay and prospects of primary school masters.

Next, he brought to notice the difficulties felt by primary school masters selected for training. As a class, these teachers were men of large families. During the period of training, they had not only to meet their extra expenses at the place of training but also to support their families at home. Being hard-pressed for money, their worries would increase with the result that most of them would fail in the examination held at the end of the training. Thereupon, a portion of the cost of the training would be recovered from their pay; on this account their worries would grow in intensity. He therefore suggested that it would not be right to deduct the cost of training from the pay of these school masters. Another difficulty of the teachers selected for training was that at the end of the training, they had to sit for two examinations at an interval of 3 or 4 months, for which an examination fee of Rs. 16 was levied. Failure in the first examination would disentitle them to sit for the second examination and those that wanted to secure certificates had to pay the examination fee once again and sit for the same examination a second time. The speaker thought that this was also unjust. He suggested that both the examinations be held consecutively, or that the fee be levied only once if it could not be done away with altogether.

As regards treatment in hospitals, he said that the poor were feeling that only the rich were getting good treatment for the obvious reason that the latter could afford to pay while the former could not. Though, as a matter of fact, there could possibly be no such differentiation, yet the generality of the people thought that there was differentiation.

As the fee income was after all very small, he requested the Government to abolish it.

As regards expenditure under Education, he pointed out that the grants for primary, middle and high school education, when compared to the grant for University education, was disproportionately low, taking into consideration the contributions made by the general public to the coffers of the State. While a grant of over one lakh of rupees was given to the University, a grant of only two lakhs of rupees was given for all the other grades of education put together. When the University was started, it was stated that only a definite sum would be provided for it as a permanent grant. But, every year, increased grants were being given to it. Further, whereas in the case of grants to primary, middle and high schools, details of the grants were being given, no such details were being given in the case of the grant to the University. He requested that adequate grants be given for the lower stages of education and also that details be given of the grant for University education.

Then again, the University was manufacturing every year a number of graduates. Consequently, the problem of unemployment of the educated had assumed serious proportions. Students resorted to University education with a view not so much to gain knowledge as to secure employment later on. And not finding suitable employment at the close of their career, they engaged themselves in subversive activities. Having only theoretical knowledge, they began to talk and write on all sorts of vague and fancy subjects such as federalism, equalism, socialism, communism and several other *isms*. They had no practical outlook of life. It would be dangerous to allow them to continue their activities. They must be provided with some sort of employment. They could best be employed as teachers. It would therefore be better if larger grants were given for lower and higher grades of education even at the cost of the University. He would also suggest that an honorary Vice-Chancellor be appointed and the saving resulting therefrom be utilised for the expansion of primary education. In these and several other ways, he thought, that the expenditure on the University could be curtailed.

He regretted that adequate grants for sericulture were not being provided though in every sericultural conference resolutions were seriously passed requesting Government to sanction more and more grants under the head. Referring to the supply of cocoons, he said that good cocoons were not available in sufficient quantities. The department was compelling the sericulturists to purchase cocoons from grainages only. But the demand, when made, was not being met by the department. He therefore requested the Government to start a number of grainage farms to meet the demand. In particular, he wanted that a sericultural farm be established at Ummathur.

He next referred to the condition of the raiyats in general and said that it was worse than that of a prisoner in jail. This was apparent from the figures furnished by the Chief Secretary to a question in respect of the cost of a prisoner in jail and those furnished by the Excise Commissioner in respect of the average income and expenditure of an agriculturist. The speaker suggested that cottage industries be established in rural parts with a view to providing a source of additional income to him.

The speaker then referred to the Railway Department and requested that waiting sheds at flag stations be provided so that entraining passengers might take shelter in them.

Finally, he requested Government to give full particulars of takavi loans still payable by defaulters so that members of the Assembly might know their social status, etc.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA, at the outset, observed that the members of the Assembly had not enough time to scrutinise the budget carefully and prepare themselves for the general discussion on the budget as the copies were handed to them only on the first day of the sittings. He did not know why the usual practice of despatching copies a week earlier was

departed from on the present occasion. He requested that the old practice be reverted to and the copies, even marked confidential, be sent to members, they being made liable for action should they make use of the information contained therein for purposes of their own.

Proceeding, he said that the time had come for the Government to consider seriously the question of reducing the burden of taxation on the raiyats. The raiyat was the backbone of the State. On his prosperity depended the prosperity of the State. The Government were quite aware of this. But they had not been taking adequate measures to deal with the problem. The raiyat had helped Government in the past and contributed of his best to the State for its prosperity. At present he was passing through very critical times. He needed immediate and urgent relief from taxation. In the neighbouring presidency of Madras, reduction of land assessment by two annas in the rupee had been given in most places. Similar concession was urgently called for in Mysore also. The speaker requested that a committee be appointed to go into the problem as to how best relief from excessive taxation could be afforded to the agriculturists.

Referring to the revenue estimate under Sandal Oil, he was afraid that the anticipations could not be realised due to the present international situation. Italy also had entered war and it was likely that America would do likewise within a short time. Consequently, the demand in America for Mysore Sandal Oil would go down considerably and it was better if the Government found a market in other places for their sandal oil. He suggested that some industry be established locally to utilise all the oil produced. Also, if there was no demand at all, steps should be taken for disposing of the sandalwood itself to the best possible advantage. For instance, Bombay was a market for sandals wood. A depot might be established there and sandalwood for selling.

Even under Excise, the speaker had his own fears of the Government not realising their estimated income because prohibition was slowly gaining ground. The Government had established an experimental centre at Closepet. But it was not found to be working satisfactorily. He feared that at some stage the experiment would have to be given up. Half-way measures, in his opinion, could not contribute to the success of prohibition. As in Madras, he requested that prohibition be introduced into a whole district to begin with, say, the Mysore District—even as an experimental measure.

He congratulated the Government on their bold step in levying an excise duty on gold.

Referring to larger industries, he said that the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works had begun to pay its way. It was a pioneer concern started by Sir M. Visvesvaraya with great hopes and possibilities. But it had a chequered career, and after passing through several vicissitudes, it had at last come to a position of yielding profits. He remembered clearly the occasion when many a speaker in both the Houses urged for closing down the concern as it was proving to be a white elephant. But Government took courage and with patience and determination established the Steel Plant, with the result that the concern had now commenced to yield profits. He thanked Sir Mirza Ismail for this great task. The member was sure that the names of Sir Mirza Ismail and of Sir M. Visvesvaraya would some day come to be written in letters of gold. In this connection, he thanked the Government for providing a lumpsum amount of Rs. 10 lakhs for the installation of electric furnaces to improve further the working of the concern and also for providing a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs for giving certain special amenities to the labourers and other employees of the concern. He requested that a provident fund scheme be arranged for the employees, as in the Railway Department.

He next pointed out that as much as ⅛ of the land revenue was spent on collection. How best the collection charges could be reduced should be considered by Government.

He then observed that though Rs. 1¼ lakhs was provided towards expenditure

on account of the new constitutional reforms, the expenditure in connection with political disturbances also should be included under the head if the actual cost of reforms was to be arrived at. For, political disturbances were always connected with reforms. Responsible Government was the cry of the hour. The desire on the part of the State congressites for responsible government in the State was not harmful in itself. But they started *satyagraha* and public security was considered to be in danger. Hence they were imprisoned. Now that they had withdrawn civil disobedience and begun to pursue constitutional methods, it was but proper that political prisoners should be released forthwith under powers already vesting in Government. Mysore was known for its liberal administration. Even now it was not too late and it would add to the foresight and wise statesmanship of the Government if they released all the political prisoners. And also, any disabilities attaching to them for standing as candidates for election to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council should be removed with a generous heart. For generosity was often the test of true statesmanship, as Lord Irwin himself said on a certain occasion. His Highness had been pleased to grant further constitutional reforms. The whole country was grateful to him for it. Side by side with it, if the political prisoners also were released, the people would feel still more grateful to His Highness. In this connection, the speaker reminded the Government of what His Highness Mummadi Krishnaraja Wodiyar had written in one of his Despatches to the Government of India, *viz.*, "The possession of absolute power is undesirable for any man. That is my experience." He also had stated that he and his descendants were ever bound to give to their subjects such reforms as the British Government gave to British India. In 1865, when handing over the reins of administration, the Government of India had said that Mysore subjects were fit for a democratic Government. According to him, responsible government should have been established in Mysore earlier than in British India. But somehow it was not done. At least, a declaration to the effect that responsible government under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja was the goal could have been included in the orders of Government on the Constitutional Reform Committee's Report. Even that was not done. It behoved the Government to take the earliest opportunity to announce that it was the wish of His Highness to grant responsible government in the fulness of time. The Dewan had stated that in a way the policy of Government in opening so many industries was one of State socialism. But the speaker remarked that the ideal of State socialism would degenerate into State capitalism if there was no democratic constitution. That was the experience everywhere at present. Britain had been saying that its government was a democratic one. The empire countries also had been saying that they adhered to democratic principles in their constitutions. Any Administrator who sincerely believed in democracy, should introduce democratic principles. Every subject of the State was anxious that a really democratic constitution should be introduced in Mysore under the ægis of His Highness the Maharaja.

The PRESIDENT requested the speaker to confine himself to discussion of the budget.

Mr. Bhupalam CHANDRASEKHARAYYA, proceeding, said that if reforms should work well, education of the electorate was very necessary. But education was not progressing as much as was contemplated under the Elementary Education Act. At the present rate of progress, he feared it would take 600 years before the generality of people became literate. He did not want that a stereotyped answer that educational expansion was under consideration, should be given every year but that every possible effort should be made to solve the problem once and for all.

As regards irrigation, he said that the answers to supplementary questions hour every day established the fact beyond any shadow of doubt that there were a number of irrigation works, both major and minor, requiring to be repaired or

restored. He requested that restoration and repairs of minor tanks in particular be taken up early so that the important foodstuffs that were being imported at present from foreign countries might in future be grown locally and Mysore might become self-sufficient in that respect.

Lastly, he requested that the question of subsidy be taken up again after the close of the war and all possible efforts made to get it abolished. He promised, on behalf of the people, their full support to the Dewan in his endeavours in that regard.

Mr. ALFRED MIDDLETON said that he would speak on only two matters. Firstly, a number of new game laws had been recently put on the Statute Book. But they were not being enforced and game laws were being broken with impunity. The breaking of one law would embolden people to break other laws also. So it was quite necessary that some small staff was employed to see that the game laws were enforced in practice.

The second matter was with reference to the war situation in Europe. He observed that the Allies were in need of every possible assistance from every right-thinking and peace-loving man in the successful prosecution of the war. Viewed in that light, he was of opinion that the budget before the House would have to be entirely recast, a war budget being presented instead, after providing only for normal items and no extra grants being provided under any head, so as to make all the surplus available for war purposes. He thought that the contributions already made by Government were very inadequate. He feared that if proper contributions were not forthcoming from the Government, the subjects of the State might be obliged to contribute the bulk of their private moneys for defence purposes.

Mr. MAYI GOWDA requested that the practice of withdrawing moneys from accumulated reserves for meeting current demands should be discontinued.

As regards forest revenue, he did not know the reason why it had decreased from Rs. 47 lakhs to Rs 24 lakhs. Due to war situation, the decrease in sandal oil receipts was no doubt unavoidable. But he was sorry to note that there was a large decline in revenue under some other heads also. To make up for the loss under sandal oil revenue, he suggested the sale of sandalwood itself for which there was a large demand.

He regretted that though big *anicuts* and storage reservoirs had been built at huge cost and thousands of acres of land had been brought under cultivation in recent years, the increase under land revenue was not appreciable.

Though electricity was generated at a cheap cost, people were not having the full benefit of it. He suggested that the rate per unit of power for house installations in urban parts be reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas as in Calcutta and other places. He had no doubt that if the rate was reduced, the consumption would increase very largely.

A meter hire of 8 annas per month was being recovered from each installation. Though in most cases the cost of the meter had been fully recouped still the meter hire continued to be levied. He requested that the levy be discontinued in such cases.

He next pointed out that the fee of Re. 1 levied for giving re-connections to disconnected installations was very high and requested that it be reduced.

He concluded with a plea for a substantial enhancement of the grant for the Medical Department.

At this stage, **the FINANCIAL SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT (Mr. A. N. Raghavachar)** replied to the remarks of Mr. Middleton. He pointed out that what the Government of Mysore had been contributing to the British Government in the form of subsidy for the past so many years which had aggregated several crores and that the subsidy was intended for defence purposes. Besides, under the powers vested in the Government under the Sugar Excise Duty Act, the excess over a basic level was being proposed to be given to the Central Government temporarily due to war conditions. So, it could not be said that the Government of Mysore were not contributing substantially to the resources of the Imperial Government. And, besides these direct contributions, the

indirect contributions also came to several lakhs. He had therefore no hesitation in saying that the remarks of Mr. Middleton were not based on a correct appreciation of facts.

At this stage, the House rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-45 p.m.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY congratulated the Government on being able to present a surplus Budget for the following year. He expressed his sincere appreciation of the vast progress made by the State in several directions during the Dewanship of Sir Mirza Ismail. He however thought it inexpedient to go on spending huge sums of money on bigger schemes while a very large number of minor tanks were remaining unrestored. After all, the return that could be expected from the expenditure on the large schemes would be comparatively small. Crores of rupees had been spent for example, on the Marikanive tank, but taking into account the sickness which the scheme had brought on and the small extent of cultivation under the tank, the investment could not be regarded as fully justifiable. He requested the Government to give preference to the restoration of minor tanks as hundreds of families could make their living by a profitable cultivation of lands under such tanks.

Proceeding, the speaker said that it would be a stupendous task to provide for primary education throughout the State. It was therefore desirable to take advantage of a new method invented by Mr. Devudu Narasimha Sastry, M.A., in connection with the adult literacy campaign. The scheme had been tried, as the speaker was personally aware, in the Kolar District and availing themselves of it, even municipal sweepers and scavengers, who were quite ignorant of the 3 R's at first were able to read and write within a short period of a month. He hoped that Government would give all possible encouragement to this scheme by allotting some special grant for the purpose.

He then referred to the splendid work carried on by the Health Department at the Closepet Centre. He suggested that Government might issue instructions to Amildars of all the taluks to visit the Centre and emulate its example in their respective taluks.

Appreciating the industrial progress of the State, he observed that such remarkable progress would have been impossible without foresight and bold statesmanship on the part of the Government. He was very glad that the industries already working in the State were yielding large returns but he suggested that instead of starting huge concerns in a few selected places, the Director of Agriculture, the Director of Industries and Commerce, and the Director of Health be directed to put their heads together and establish smaller industries in a large number of places with due regard to the raw materials available in each locality. That would provide employment for unemployed young men in the several districts. It was well known that the educated unemployed were always a source of danger to society at large. By starting a large number of industries and employing educated and skilled men and women therein, he hoped that Mysore would be able, at no distant date, to manufacture all goods required for local consumption so that, if possible, no foreign-made articles would be needed in the State. It should be the ambition to export finished products from Mysore and capture even foreign markets.

The member pleaded for larger grants being placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture. The Agricultural Department had found out improved methods of agriculture and improved varieties of several food-grains and other articles of daily use, and all those required to be popularised. He then requested the Government to start experimental farms, with the help of the concerned local bodies, in all the districts and taluks. Practical demonstrations near at hand would be of far greater benefit to the raiyats than farms worked in a few cases.

Continuing, he urged that the rates on electricity power should be substantially reduced. After referring to certain instances of both flour mills and rice mills being worked with the help of the

same power installation, he said it was unfair that the rates charged were different in the two cases, *viz.*, 9 pies and one anna. He regretted that the Chief Electrical Engineer had not so far taken action to reduce the rates in accordance with promises held out by Government in the past.

The speaker then brought to notice the hardships that visitors to Mysore during Birthday and Dasara weeks were experiencing for want of accommodation. He had himself seen many of the visitors from far and near sleeping on the pavements of public roads. He earnestly requested that spacious choultries be constructed for the use of visitors from outside.

Concluding, he brought to notice the inadequacy of accommodation in the Middle School at Malur and requested the Government to provide adequate extensions to the building.

Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA agreed with the previous speaker that cottage industries should be started in larger numbers. Despite some larger industries started in recent years, agriculture continued to be the main industry of the State. But agriculture was dependent in most cases upon rains and these were often very scanty. This was why the agriculturist was living a hand to mouth existence even at the present day. Even if the rains were good in particular seasons, the agriculturists found themselves without employment for a good part of the year. The member therefore requested the Government to start small industries in the villages, which would provide both employment and subsidiary sources of income to the raiyats. Until that was done, he thought the economic condition of the agriculturists would not improve.

Proceeding, he said that the Government had so far spent as much as 9 crores of rupees on irrigation works notwithstanding the fact that these were not yielding adequate returns to the State. Such being the case, he was disappointed to find that Government were not equally generous in their treatment of the raiyat who was the backbone of the State. Raiyats in the Bowringpet Taluk were having very poor returns from their lands and in view of representations made on that subject, the First Member had been pleased to promise that the question of reducing conversion fines would be reconsidered, but action had not been taken in that respect yet. He was thankful that Government had sanctioned remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,000 in Bowringpet Taluk alone but the full benefit thereof had not actually reached the raiyats. He also complained that, generally, remissions were not being sanctioned in time and hoped that matters would improve in future at least.

Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN also congratulated the Government on presenting to the House a "Prosperity Budget." He was very pleased with the Financial Secretary's reply to the appeal made by Mr. Middleton on the question of the State's contribution to the war. But he suggested that immediately the whole country should be made war-minded. For the reason that the whole world was in danger, India could not expect to be quite safe, at any rate for long. No doubt according to treaty conditions, the Imperial Government were bound to defend India in times of war, but that would be no justification for not realising the seriousness of the present situation. So he requested the House not to assume an attitude of indifference to the critical juncture which was fast developing but to join the rest of the country in formulating its own defence programme. Assuming an attitude of indifference at a time like this would not bring Responsible Government any the nearer. So far as the Government were concerned, he thought it imperative that anti-aircraft guns and other weapons of modern warfare should be purchased in large quantities and, for that purpose, he urged that adequate funds be provided in the budget under discussion.

Referring to Mr. Bhupalam's appeal for the release of all political prisoners, the speaker saw no reason why they should be released. They had violated the law of the land and had found their proper places for that reason. He strongly opposed their release especially in view of the existing troublous times. Steps

were being taken in various countries of the world to put down fifth column activities, and if the political prisoners were relased at such a time, the Government would have to maintain a special establishment for watching their activities. That would mean more expenditure which could not be justified.

Referring next to the proposed scheme of agricultural colonies for the benefit of educated unemployed men, he admitted that the scheme was very good and regretted that it had not been thought of earlier, except in one or two cases which unfortunately had failed. As regards the selection of candidates, he suggested that a responsible committee should be appointed to see that only the most promising persons got the benefit of the experiment. It might be that a candidate had secured a first class in his school examinations but he might lack the requisite physique to till the land. He even suggested that only persons with previous experience of agriculture should be preferred to others, lest this scheme also should prove a failure.

Mr. T. G. RAMA IYER replied that a committee had already been appointed for the purpose in view, as could easily be seen by a reference to the Government Order on the subject.

Concluding, **Mr. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN** requested the Government to give better encouragement to Unani Medicine in future.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER joined the other members in congratulating the Government on the surplus budget before the House.

In particular, he thanked the Government for having sanctioned a certain irrigation project at a heavy cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and also allotted Rs. 3 lakhs towards it for the ensuing year, and all that in respect of a small taluk with only three hoblis to boast of.

Referring to the scheme of prohibition in Closepet and Channapatna, he pointed out that the income from excise in that area had fallen by Rs. 80,000. He also observed that before this experiment was taken up, liquors could be had only from licensed shops, whereas at present, every house, hut and hovel had virtually become an ale-house. He would have been glad if the Government, in view of the introduction of the experiment in that area, had effectively put a stop to the tapping of trees. The mere closing down of shops could not make the experiment succeed. He would also have been glad if, instead of making such half-hearted attempts, they had not attempted the experiment at all, for they could have continued to derive a large revenue as before and that could have been utilised for the restoration of several minor tanks or carrying out some other works of public utility. He was sorry that, in order to please one particular political party, the Government had attempted prohibition, with the only result that the State was incurring a heavy loss at the same time unaccompanied by the satisfaction that the drink evil was in any measure less than before. If it was the case for the Government that the experiment had succeeded to any appreciable extent, he would be prepared to show that that was not so. If only the authorities could depute a detective officer, he would take him round to several places where illicit drinking was going on with impunity.

He pleaded for extensions to the hospital building at Channapatna as the number of out-patients was steadily on the increase. He stated that the extension of the Middle School building was also urgently called for.

In view of war conditions, the member apprehended a shortage of essential foodstuffs in the State in the near future and in this view he suggested that if larger areas were brought under paddy cultivation, sufficient quantities of rice could be grown locally. Certain irrigation works having been suspended in Madras, he hoped that very cheap labour from Madras would be available for employment on similar schemes if taken up in Mysore.

The member vehemently opposed the suggestion of Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya that all political prisoners be released. The members of a particular political party who found themselves in jails at present were responsible for creating unrest in the State, and the several measures which the Government

were forced to adopt for dealing with the situation had cost them at least a lakh of rupees. But for that situation, the same amount might have been allotted for tank works, etc.; in that case, at least 50 tanks might have been restored and the raiyats would have immensely benefited. While on this question, he urged that Government should seriously take up the question of minor irrigation works.

In this connection he pointed out that large funds had been provided in the budget for the purchase of machinery from abroad but on account of the international situation it might not be possible for them to get the orders executed. Instead, therefore, of allowing the grants to lapse for that reason, he would earnestly request the Government to allow the funds to be utilised for restoring as many minor tanks as possible.

*Referring to the criticism of some members, specially the representative for the Channapatna Taluk (Mr. Y. V. Muniswami Iyer) in respect of the policy of prohibition adopted in the Closepet Rural Health Centre, **the EXCISE COMMISSIONER (Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar)** explained in detail the object and scope of the experiment which the Government had been trying in that area. Mr. Muniswami Iyer had alleged that in the Rural Health Centre, drink was now available in 50 different places in the place of only one shop which had existed originally and that the object of the Government, *viz.*, prevention of drink, had not been achieved in spite of the substantial loss of revenue to the Government. The speaker made it clear at the outset that in the area in question, Government had not introduced prohibition in the strict sense of that term. The object of the experiment that was being conducted there was to study whether the drink evil could be reduced by making it difficult for the people to get liquor. That was why the Government had ordered that there should be no toddy, arrack, ganja or opium shops within that area. That however did not mean that people were prevented from drinking outside the limits of the said area and also bringing home a limited quantity of extra liquor. That, again, did not mean that the closing of shops in the area had no effect at all since liquor could be had nearby and could also be brought into the area. There was no doubt that the closing of the shops had its own effect. In the first place, the temptation for people to drink would be irresistible if liquor was readily available, while, on the other hand, there might be a certain percentage of even addicts who could do without it if liquor was not so available. Whereas some people would be prepared to go any distance to get it, others might not be particular about doing so. To some extent, therefore, the experiment was really successful. Secondly, the location of liquor shops amidst residential quarters would have a very bad moral effect on the children of the locality and they might later on fall a prey to temptation and ultimately become addicts to the drink habit. Such a possibility could be reduced to a large extent by shifting the shops away from the villages. With a view to ascertain the extent of the total effect in those two directions, the experiment was being tried at present in 2 towns, and about 130 villages. That however was not prohibition in the sense in which it was worked elsewhere for the reasons explained earlier.

With regard to the statement that liquor was being brought and sold to people in the area and that, instead of one regular shop with large quantity of liquor for sale, every house had become a shop, **Mr. VENKATESA IYENGAR** said that he did not believe that sales were going on on any large scale. It might be that different people brought liquor on different days and distributed it among their friends and relations. Of course, it might be that here and there people first distributed the liquor and later demanded payment for it. But such cases were very rare and not of every-day occurrence. However large the establishment, it would be impossible to detect all such cases and bring

* Not revised by the Member.

the culprits to book because, it would be difficult to watch when exactly liquor would be supplied and when exactly money would be demanded. And even if they were detected, it would be difficult to prove the offence in courts of law. Still, the question of augmenting the staff was under the active consideration of the department and, if necessary, the Government would be only too willing to help the department in this matter.

Continuing, he said that as a result of the experiment under reference, excise revenue in Channaptna had gone down by Rs. 7,000. As regards Closepet, the Byramangala and Rangarayanadoddi projects had attracted a lot of labour population to come and settle down there. Those people were getting their drink in Malurpatna and Kudgal shops. As a result of this, there was some increase in the sales. But merely on this ground it would be an exaggeration to say that as against one shop formerly there were 50 shops at present and that the drink evil was on the increase.

Referring next to the question of illicit tapping, he said that so far no cases had been reported from that area. And merely because tapping was going on, it could not be said that every one there was drinking. Trees were being tapped for supplying liquor to Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and so on. For this purpose, about 14,000 trees had been specially ear-marked. There were another 500 trees for supplying the requirements of the villages round about the prohibited area. But so far as the area itself was concerned, the department was doing its best to give effect to the object with which the experiment had been taken up. So far as illicit tapping and sale was concerned, the speaker would be too glad to enlist the help of the representative from Channapatna in detecting cases whenever possible. But generally speaking, he was glad to say that as a result of the experiment so far, the evil had mitigated by very nearly 40 per cent, and all possible attempts would be made to mitigate it further.

In conclusion, he said that, in view of the representation that the permission to bring three seers of liquor per head within the area had resulted, to some extent, in defeating the object of the experiment under reference, Government would examine the question whether it would be advisable to withdraw the said permission.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH congratulated the Government on presenting a budget with a surplus of Rs. 95,000. He then said that the prosperity of the agriculturist depended to a large extent on his cattle wealth and that every care should be taken to protect the same from epidemics and other diseases. For this purpose, Government should go on providing more and more veterinary hospitals every year until all the hoblis were provided with one each.

Referring to minor municipalities, he said that Government had been giving large grants for water supply and other improvements. But there were one or two difficulties which had to be remedied. The municipalities were asked to bear the maintenance charges of the water works and also pay 5 per cent as tools and plant charges. For different kinds of work different rates were being charged. 5 per cent in some cases, 7½ per cent in others and 12½ per cent in yet others. Even when ordinary establishments undertook the work, the tools and plant charges were being levied. In addition, the municipalities had to meet the recurring charges. The minor municipalities being poor could not bear all those charges. They could somehow manage to pay the maintenance charges and not the tools and plant charges. He therefore prayed that the minor municipalities should be exempted from payment of these charges.

Another thing was that the establishment and maintenance charges for water-supply works were varying year after year for no reason whatever. It was therefore necessary that a definite sum should be fixed taking into consideration the average expenditure of the past 3 or 5 years. He also requested that the guarantee now taken from the villagers for supply of electric power should be done away with. Even in places which had given such guarantees, the arrears came to be written off by the Government and for this reason also, his request deserved consideration. He did

not subscribe to the complaint that the supply of medicines to rural dispensaries was inadequate or that the medicines given to patients were ineffective. Such complaints, he said, were baseless. As only one itinerant dispensary had been sanctioned for the entire malnad, he requested that two more such dispensaries be sanctioned so that each of the malnad districts might have one dispensary of this type. Government should also consider the question of opening dispensaries in village panchayets if any of them were willing to contribute funds for such institutions. A few panchayets might jointly contribute for a dispensary in a central place. He next referred to the hospital at Hassan and suggested that an X-ray apparatus be fitted up in that institution.

Continuing, the member referred to irrigation works and expressed regret that though the grant which was originally Rs. 13'25 lakhs had been raised to Rs. 27 lakhs in the budget year, only one major tank and six minor tanks in the Hassan District had been included in the programme of repairs. Unless a few more tanks in the district were taken up for repairs, it would be difficult for the candidates standing for the ensuing election to secure support from the electors.

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Mr. N. Sarabhoja) said that the list was being revised in the case of some districts and if possible, some more tanks would be selected for being improved.

Proceeding, **Mr. VENKATARAMIAH** stressed the need for encouraging village industries wherever sufficient raw materials for any particular industry were available.

There were so far only 256 model panchayets in the State and most of them were on the roadside. That had created an impression in the minds of the villagers that Government were more anxious to improve roadside places with a view to show them to outside people and earn their approbation. Government should see that that impression was removed by diverting attention to interior villages also.

In conclusion, he said that during the 14 years of the regime of the present Dewan, the income of the State had increased by over a crore of rupees. A pamphlet under the caption " Impressions of Mysore " had been published by one Mr. Karamchand, which contained the salient features of the State administration and the industrial and agricultural progress achieved during this period. This was in English and it was very necessary that it should be translated into Kannada and copies made available to every raiyat in the nook and corner of the State. This book would also be a guide to the future writers of the history of Mysore because it contained full details of the achievements during the 14 years' administration of the present Dewan.

Mr. K. RAMANNA GOWDA pleaded for more grants for village panchayets and for inter-village communications in the malnad.

He complained that in the local fund dispensaries, even quinine was not available in sufficient quantities and the patients had, in many instances been advised to go either to Shimoga or to Chikmagalur for treatment. He prayed that adequate supplies be made to the malnad dispensaries. As regards primary education, he said that in the Kadur District, 42 primary schools had been closed down and a few more were proposed to be closed down for lack of funds. Government should pay serious attention to this important problem and provide additional funds to improve the present state of affairs.

Also a number of tanks in the district required urgent repairs and this should be attended to as early as possible.

He next complained that the raiyats were being treated very harshly by officials of the Forest Department who frequently resorted to fining them heavily for even trivial offences. Even in culpable cases, he said that the punishment should be lenient. The poorer raiyats must be given timber, etc., free, for their *bona fide* use, such as for house-building.

Finally, he prayed that as great difficulty was being experienced for drinking water in his district, the

grant for this purpose should be augmented.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER congratulated Government on having been able to present a surplus budget at a time when almost the whole world was sunk in deep misery, and observed that this budget was an evidence of the smooth and efficient administration of the State even in such troublous times. He rejoiced in particular to find that the forward industrial policy of the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, had earned the approbation of all the Prime Ministers of British Indian Provinces as well as of other politicians. He felt that no other administration in India equalled Mysore in its successful attempts at augmenting its revenues and this was in no small measure due to the success which attended the working of all the service departments of the State. The electrical undertakings alone were responsible for so large a net revenue as Rs. 46 lakhs a year and had rendered possible the starting and successful working of a number of other important industries. The State had a unique record of great works to its credit, and how substantially the Government had solved the unemployment problem was ascertainable from the fact that as many as 62,000 persons were engaged in the 400 industrial concerns at present working in the State. Iron- and Steel-ware, electrical appliances, cement, medicines, soaps, scents and perfumes, silk goods, glass, China, bakelite and lacquer-wares, coffee, tobacco-curing, spun silks, chemicals and fertilizers, hosiery and a variety of other articles of daily use in civilized society—all these were being manufactured locally. This industrial activity which was thus already in great evidence in Mysore could not but assume special importance at the present time when the world was in the throes of war. If only India as a whole were as forward as Mysore in the industrial field, the Allies should have received very considerable assistance at this hour of trial.

The economic progress of Mysore was twofold. Cottage and village industries which were of vital importance to the raiyat were receiving no less attention. Government had prepared a three-year programme of revival of cottage industries at a cost of Rs. 1,32,830—a programme which amply proved the great solicitude of Government for the material prosperity of the general tax-payer. It was desirable, however, that a still larger provision should be made if the village industries scheme, which was also being tried, should yield full results. If in this respect the general public extended full co-operation to the Government, very much better progress could be secured at no distant date. Even in the direction of civic and social progress the achievements of Government were of no mean order. They had spent as much as Rs. 70 lakhs under Education in the past year. Public health was receiving the munificent grant of Rs. 20 lakhs every year. No other administration in South India was spending such a large amount in these directions. The State could pride itself that private philanthropists were making princely donations for the provision of medical aid; but similar benefactions for increased educational facilities were also desirable.

The present day world was victim to all the horrors which Nazism could inflict. The noblest of institutions and ideals were in jeopardy at the present time. The whole edifice of world economy was threatening to crumble as a result of war. India alone could not stand apart at this hour of need and peril. The danger was bound to extend to India and to Mysore. There was little doubt that the local Government would take every step necessary to save Mysore from the woes and perils of war; nevertheless every subject of the State ought to face facts from now and prepare effectively to counteract evil forces if and when they actually arose.

Members of the House were very grateful for the constitutional reforms which His Highness the Maharaja had vouchsafed recently. Many political leaders had expressed the opinion that these reforms were in most respects a model for the rest of India to emulate. It was most necessary for the State's subjects to co-operate with the Government in working these reforms to the best advantage. There should be no room

given for differences on petty issues. It should be the earnest prayer of every lover of the State that at this critical period of world's history, Mysore should, in addition to remaining free from all danger, also be helped to progress, with mutual goodwill and respect characterising public life in all its branches.

The member concluded with a wish that the reforms would be brought into effect at a very early date and that, under the able and sympathetic guidance of the Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, both officials and non-officials would work for the consummations of the one happy ideal, *viz.*, that Model Mysore should achieve still better progress in the days to come.

Mr. T. L. GANGOJI RAO SALANKEY prefaced his remarks by congratulating the Government on framing a surplus budget even in these extraordinary times. It proved how wisely and intelligently the administration of the State was being carried on. High personages like Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Samuel Hoare, C. F. Andrews of revered memory and Mr. S. Satyamurthi, among others, had all commended the policy adopted by the Mysore Administration in various directions. For purposes of education, the Government had been spending huge sums of money and were giving all possible encouragement. They should enhance the grants still further and see that every village in the State had a primary and a middle school.

Continuing, he observed that agriculturists were the backbone of the State and on their prosperity depended the prosperity of the State. The Government had done a lot to improve their condition. He next complimented the Government on contributing a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the National Planning Committee organized by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Referring to the Medical Department, he commended the scheme of itinerary dispensaries recently sanctioned and hoped that some more dispensaries of that type would be sanctioned ere long so that medical aid could be made available in every nook and corner of the State. He was glad the Government had constituted a Prison Reform Committee under the chairmanship of Rajadharmapravina Diwan Bahadur K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar. Reforming the criminal was a noble task. There was a story in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" of how a hard-hearted criminal was turned into a god-fearing man. A similar attempt should be made in our prisons. He hoped that as a result of the deliberation of this committee, the jail administration in the State would improve considerably. While on this subject, he urged the need for shifting the Central Jail from its present site to some place near Yedur on the Kankanhalli road and releasing the grounds for putting up model houses.

Continuing, Mr. GANGOJI RAO said that it was a happy feature of the present administration that a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs had been contributed by the public for works of public utility, *e.g.*, dispensaries, etc. This showed the popularity of the present Dewan. He also thanked the Government for the reforms recently announced and expressed the hope that every patriotic Mysorean would wholeheartedly co-operate with the Government in giving effect to them. Though certain privileges which the backward communities were enjoying at present had been curtailed in the new reforms, he had every confidence that the Government would do justice by them. In conclusion, he prayed to God to bestow long life and prosperity on His Highness the Maharaja, the members of the royal family, and the Dewan who was striving his utmost to make this State more and more a Model State and wished him success in all his undertakings so that the name and fame of Mysore might spread far and wide as a *Ramarajya*.

Mr. H. C. SUBBANNA NAIK reminded the Government that in the past, they had instituted a fund called the Malnad Improvement Fund and had been providing annual grants to it for the improvement of malnad tracts. Some ten years ago this fund came to be abolished and consequently the conditions there began to grow from bad to worse. From the answers furnished to certain interpellations from members of the Shimoga District, it should have been clear to the Government what the actual state of

affairs there was. The population in the Shimoga District had gone down considerably due to two reasons, *viz.*, poverty and ravages of malaria, and yet Government had not bestowed any special attention to afford relief. He therefore urged the revival of the old scheme, as otherwise the money already spent on malnad improvement would go to waste. He represented that the supply of quinine was very inadequate. The quantity supplied to the Koppa Taluk in the month of June would not suffice even the demands of she officials of the Taluk Office, not to tpeak of distributing it to others. The grant for primary education had to be augmented. Removal of illiteracy and stamping out of malaria were the vital needs of malnad on which attention should be concentrated. He urged that at least Rs. 20,000 should be allotted for expansion of primary education in the district.

Referring to the facilities for agricultural operations in the district, he explained that prices of chemicals, etc., required for spraying and other operations had gone up due to war conditions and, what was worse, it was difficult to get these chemicals. Though there were a number of agricultural depots in the Shimoga District, there was only one in the Kadur District, and it was located at Koppa. Raiyats of Kigga which was about 25 miles of Koppa were finding it difficult to get their requirements from that depot. So one more depot should be opened either at Kigga or at Sringeri. As this point was also urged at the last district conference, he said that the sooner this was opened, the more convenient it would be for the raiyats. He also suggested that just as a certain amount was being earmarked for expenditure under Education in each district, a separate allotment be made for agricultural activities in each district.

Proceeding, the speaker pointed out that in the malnad there were excellent tracts available for colonisation by agriculturists and he prayed that the scheme of agricultural colonies might be extended to those areas also. If such a scheme was introduced, not only the agricultural lands which were in a bad condition would improve, but it would solve the unemployment problem to some extent. Just as Seringapatam had been improved beyond recognition in spite of its malarial conditions, Government should attempt at improving the malnad also. The malnad raiyats must be shown special privileges. At present the Kadur District Board was trying to open up the Yelneerghat by laying out a road. Instead of that, if a road was cut through the Madaba ghat, it could be linked with the road system in the South Canara District within a short distance of 10 or 12 miles from the ghats. This road would reduce the distance to Karkal and Mangalore considerably. The South Canara District Board had recently laid out a road to Mysore State for the transport of sleepers and the road suggested by him could be linked to it.

The PRESIDENT observed that there was at present an idea to lay out a road from Kalasa. The suggestion made by the member would also be considered in that connection.

Continuing, **Mr. SUBBANNA NAIK** complained that at present only influential people were getting takavi loans, as the provision therefor was small. Takavi loans to arecanut growers and also for paddy cultivation was very necessary in the malnad. Government should enhance the grant under this head and make it possible for all the raiyats to get takavi loans. Loans might be granted in the rainy season and recovered in easy instalments. If this was done, the raiyats would be benefited to a larger extent than at present. He also requested that just as the Government were bringing into existence, model village panchayets, a taluk headquarter in the heart of the malnad should be converted into a model taluk. If this was done, a link could be established between the malnad and the maidan.

He then brought to notice that the grant for Rural Reconstruction was not being spent judiciously. His experience had been that most of the money allotted to the district was being earmarked for expenditure on particular villages to which the members of the district board belonged, with the result that other villages were being totally neglected.

For these reasons, it was necessary that the grant under this head should be enhanced suitably.

The PRESIDENT observed that for Malnad Improvement, Government would be pleased to provide a sum of Rs. 20,000 in the budget under discussion.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER said that that amount would hardly suffice for the needs of the entire malnad.

Proceeding, **Mr. SUBBANNA NAIK** remarked that whichever school master was posted to the malnad, it had become a normal feature with him, within a few days after assuming charge, to absent himself from the class frequently and do everything possible for closing down the school. It was therefore desirable that no one who was averse to staying in malnad should be selected for those posts. The speaker himself had occasion to record warnings to the teachers in the visitors books of certain schools and that had produced some good effect. Besides, there was a tendency on the part of persons appointed as school masters in the malnad to make that appointment a stepping stone to secure better berths elsewhere. Such a thing could be obviated, in his opinion, by selecting malnad candidates for appointments in that area. He also pleaded for improvement in the pay of school masters, a question which was being agitated for the past several years. Suitable provision should be made in the budget for appointment of additional teachers as several primary schools were understaffed. It was an evil day when the Government entrusted the Local Education Authorities with the responsibility for primary education. The condition of primary schools had grown worse with the advent of the new management, especially in the Kadur District. In that district the bagayet assessment had been reduced by 12½ per cent recently and to that extent the cess collections also went down. So, what was given with one hand was taken away with the other. It was therefore high time that some special and effective measures were taken for the improvement of primary education in the malnad. The working rules governing the opening of primary schools should be relaxed in the case of these tracts. As the villages were all scattered, it was found difficult for even 10 students to come together. The existing rule that there must be at least 20 pupils for sanctioning a teacher for the lower primary and 100 pupils for the upper primary schools, should not be applied to the malnad. The minimum should be reduced to 12 and 50, respectively.

Mr. CHIKKAVEERANNA complimented the Dewan on having been able to improve the revenues of the State by a crore of rupees. It was also praiseworthy that he was able to induce well-to-do people to donate a portion of their accumulated wealth for works of public utility. Referring next to the amenities in Vadagenahalli village, he suggested that the Maternity Home started there three years back be taken over by the Government as the District Board had since agreed to pay their quota towards its maintenance. He urged the need for securing on rent a spacious building for accommodating the local primary school as the existing building was inadequate. He next pleaded for increasing the salary of the Headmaster of the middle school to Rs. 40 so as to be in line with the pay of other Headmasters of middle schools. For a population of 5,000, there were only 5 police constables with one daffedar for this place. It was necessary that the strength of the constabulary should be increased to at least 7.

Mr. N. Bhogi MALLIAH thanked the Dewan for having extended the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges rules to three taluks in the Mysore District, *viz.*, Heggaddevankote, Hunsur and Periyapatna. As there was no chance of providing railway facilities in these taluks, he requested that the accumulated railway cess fund be allowed to be utilised for the improvement of roads. The Hunsur-Begur road which was a very important road used by hundreds of carts in connection with various *shandies*, and which was also the direct route for the Nilgiris, was at present under the control of the District Board. He requested that this road be taken over by the Government and maintained as a provincial road. He also urged that the

scheme for the construction of a bridge across the Hullahalli channel which had been under consideration for some years past be taken on hand without delay. He next represented the need for a middle school at Hampapura and for extending the middle school buildings at Sargur and Heggaddevankote.

Mr. SORAPPA, who spoke next, said that Sira was a very important town in the days of the Sultans when it was known as Sira Rustumabad. Four subcastes among Mahomedans, *viz.*, Sheik, Syed, Moghul and Patan, were living together in perfect harmony in that place and there were 48,000 houses belonging to them. Such a town had deteriorated with a population of scarcely 9,000 at present. The only spot where people could get some drinking water in the town was a reservoir called *Jaji Katte* and even that was in disrepair for the last 4 or 5 years. As its repair was estimated to cost only Rs. 4,000 he prayed for sanctioning the same without delay. In the same town there were two tanks called Chikkere and Dodkere and both of them were badly silted up and consequently the water was inadequate for the entire *atchkat*. This had resulted in a loss of revenue to the extent of Rs. 50,000 to the Government. The loss could be avoided by restoring both the tanks. When this question was brought to the notice of Government on an earlier occasion, they had promised to do the needful; but so far, nothing had been done.

General.

Mr. GURUBASAPPA requested the President that the policemen on duty at the Assembly Hall should also be provided with lunch, like other officials on duty.

The PRESIDENT promised to issue instructions to that effect.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMI IYER represented that better lavatory arrangements were called for near the Assembly premises.

The PRESIDENT observed that the present arrangements were only temporary. All the same, he said that necessary conveniences would be provided. He added that when a new building came to be constructed for the Assembly, all up-to-date amenities would be provided therein.

Mr. L. VEMA REDDY suggested the desirability of convening the first meeting of the Assembly under the reforms, in a new building.

The PRESIDENT replied that it was a question of finding Rs. 4 lakhs for the purpose.

Mr. KANCHAPPA represented that the malarial epidemic was claiming a heavy toll in the malnad every year. Once a person got malaria there seemed to be no cure at all for it. It was as bad as consumption. It was therefore necessary that the Government should direct necessary measures to be taken to root out the epidemic, at whatever cost it might be. Otherwise there would be no salvation to the people. He next suggested that the 10 per cent contribution which the Public Works Department was levying for panchayet works executed by them should be done away with as the panchayets had not enough resources from which to pay such charges.

The PRESIDENT explained that it was but reasonable that the panchayets must pay for services rendered to them. If they demurred to pay them directly, the Government would have to recover the charges from the panchayets and make the payment. It was all the same so far as the panchayets were concerned.

At this stage (5-30 p.m.) the Assembly rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock on Friday the 14th June 1940.